4

Amusements.

THIS EVENING at 8-COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED-FIME TRIES ALL. Mr. John Brougham, Miss Emity Melville J. C. Duon.

THIS EVENING-CINDERELLA-MRS, SMITH. The Wor-call Silvers, Mr. Leifingwell, and full company. Matthew to day at (30 p. m.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 3-SAND-OBDES CELEBRATED MIN-STRELS - BURLESQUE OFFICE TRUE BRASS BAND and KEYSTONE BOYS - Entire change of bill.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING-JACK AND GILL. Mr. G. L. For and fall company, One HUNDRED THOUSAND CURTOSITIES. 2HE CAROLINA TWINS.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8-THE ICE WITCH, Mr. Mark Smith the Webb Siders and full company.

TERRACE GARDEN, Thirdays.

THIS EVENING at 8-THEO. THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programms varied every evening.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING at 6-At the Bloscher at Pavilion Mervelous thiopian Pupils, Signor Sepastian, Don A. Marques and full company. Ethiopian Pupils, Stanor Se Matinee to day at 1 30 p. no

Business Notices.

KEEP IT HANDY FOR SUDDEN EMERGENCIES .- An attack of Cholors is generally preceded by a slight Diarrhea or derangement of the bowels which, when properly treated, checks, and often eradicates the dread disease in its incipiency. No better remedy can be found for this Diarries, or for any Affection of the Bowels, than JAUNE'S CARMINATION BALSAM - a sufe prompt and effective medicine which has maintained its popularity for 30 years, and which everybody would do well to provide themselves with. Sold everywhere.

AN OLD NURSS FOR CHILDREN .- Don't fail to procore Mas. Winslow's Scothing Symp for children teething. No mother who has over tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation Gives rost to the mother and relief and health to the child. Core wind colle and regulates the howels. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

NOTICE TO SEA-BATHERS.

CHUNALIER'S LIPE FOR VIEW HAITE neutralizes all bad effects of salt water upon the bair. The use of this invaluable article restores Gray Hair to its original color, giving it a roft and glossy appearance, no matter how often the bair is washed in water. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,(12) Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 p. m. SARAH A. CHUVALIER, M. D.

A few applications only of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN FITRACTOR are regulated to cure the worst cases of Piles, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases. For Borns and Scalds it is well-known to be the most rapid and wonderful remedy extant. Sold by drugglits, and at the depot, No. 49 Codar at. 25 cents a box.

COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE .- It causes Piles, Headache, Pirribess, Billiaumuss, Sour Stomach, Oppression, Low Spirits, Worms, Indigedion, &C. D. Harkerson, Press, Articles, Lorsandra warranted for our all these, and the only core for Pittes, belief bleeding or scherwise. Sold by Divars Barkers & Co., Biggs-way & Co., Caswatz, Black & Co., and all Drugsita.

LEAVETT'S SWIETENIA.

for cleaning and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparing sweetness to the breath and offering a delightfully scireshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once;

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURDLAN SLIVER PLATE SAVES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bunkers' and Merchants' Sayes. Marriss & Co., 265 B dway, and 721 Chestnut st., Phila.

PAPER COLLAR PATENT.—It is well known that paper collais were made and sold in the United States over 30 years ago. Any party or parties who can prove or give any information of the same will oblige by calleg or communicating with S. W. H. Ward No. 37 Brasilway, New York.

WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE "Its seam is afronger and less liable to right use or wear, than the Lock-stitch."—["Indoor stipper" at the "Island Park Trial."
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing took kinds of sticking so the same piece of roads.

No. 500 Broadway.

THE ARM AND LEG. by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .test" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 dest., Phila., Astor ph., N. Y., 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid not imitations of his national. THE ELLIPTIC LOCESTITCH SEWING-MACHINE, WITH

all the latest improvements and attachments; incomparably the Best for Family use. Elliptic S. M. Co., No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Aconta wanted CUSHING'S BELLOGNON, for CORNS and BUNIONS.

In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is pre-pared for innochiate application. Sold by all Druggists. F. C. Whiles & Co., Wholesde Agents. METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is certainly he Wonder of the Age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effe and the first doctors of this city are recommending it to their patie as the only sure cure for Rhemmatism ever known to man.

AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, at9 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal at. WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cure

reproves without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited and see. Haramoto's, No. 594 Broadway. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, seeps it glossy and from falling out, removes dandred; the filest dressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 19 Astor House, and druggists.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 500 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and GROVER & BARER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, - ELIAS HOWE, DYSPERSIA TABLET, S. G. WELLINGS, for indiges

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. Longativos registered. R. A. Luwis, No. 160 Chathamatt, N.

FINKLE & LYON'S New Family Sewing-Markette wanted. One machine free of charge. No. 581 By Mary.

Missouri School for Colored Me. The Lincoln Institute is the name of a high school for colored poople, which will open at Jofferson City, Mo., on the 5th of Sepublic will open at Jofferson City, Mo., sember inst. Its objects are to concate returned soldiers, to prepare colored students for college, and to train colpred teachers. The Board of Trastees consists of Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher, T. A. Parker (State Superintendent of Public Instruction), James E. Yesamau, and other wellknown citizens of Missouri They have selected as Prinripal of the institute Aichard B. Foster of Iowa, who berved during the wa as a First Lieutenant in the 62d United States coloed infantry. He is a brother of the Rev. Daniel Foster, Captain in the 37th Massachusetts, who fell at Chepin's Farm, near Petersburg, in 1861, and of Major Chances Foster of the 11th Iowa, who was mortally wounded it the battle of Atlanta. The school is specially needed in Missouri, and is founded under favor-able auspices. The 62d Colored Infantry contributed \$5,000 and the 65th Colored Infantry \$1,300 toward establishing it. About \$15,000 more are needed to place it upon a liberal and permanent basis. Friends desiring to aid the good work should send their contributions to the Freasurer, James E. Yeatman, St. Louis, Mo., whose game is a guarantee that they will be wisely and faithfully applied.

The Saratoga Convention.

The following is a copy of Mr. Thurlow Weed's sall for a Convention at Saratoga to approve the course of the President, and elect delegates to the Randall-Doolittle Congention at Philadelphia, to the call for which it refers:

rention at l'anadeipaia, to the cali for which it refers:

In pursanne of the foregoing call, the leval electors of this
State are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts, on or before the first Monday in August next, and appoint two delegates to attend the State Convention to convenat Saratora Springs on Thursday, the 9th of August next, to
appoint delegates to the National Union Convention, and transnot such other business as may be deemed best calculated to
units the loyal citizens of the State in sustaining the administration, and in restoring relations of brotherhood among the
appople of the States. people of the States.

New-York, July 19, 1866.

By the language and spirit of the call, it will be perceived hat those who refused their support to the Government in putting down the Rebellion, and those who approve of the action of Congress in keeping Loyal Representatives out of their seats, and Loyal States out of the Union, are excluded from the invitation, and are not expected to participate in the preliminary meeting, or to take part in the Convention.

At the Commencement exercises of Lafayette College to-day, Prof. Lee, late Major of the 4th New-York Artilery, delivered an address to the Alumni and friends of the College on the services rendered by the students in the late war, by whom the College had been represented in 35 regiments from 15 different States.

The corner-stone of the Scientific School building was daid to-day by the Rev. George Junken, D. D.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 24, 1865.
Thomas F. Corry, clerk at the Spencer House, was shot seaterday by a lawyer of this city named J. C. Healey.
Corry died this morning.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveri intended for insertion must be antienticated by the name and ad dress of the writer-not necessarily for publication but as actuar, anny for his good faith.

All bosiness latters for this office should be addressed to "The Tare use," New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in London STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Heavietta st., Covent Garden, W. C.), are Accuss for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Seascairstons and Advantagement.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Saratoga, sells the TRIBUNE for five cents, and his boys sell it on he sidewalks in front of the principal hotels at the same price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Northern Pacific Railroad bill was reported with amendments. After a statement of facts relative to the road by Mr. Howard (Mich.) the further co sideration of the bill was postponed until December. The joint resolution relative to bounties to colored soldiers was called up, passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The Army bill was also called up, amended by substituting the bill recently passed by the Senate, passed, and returned to the House. The Con ference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill made eport which was adopted, and the bill now goes to the Presi dent. The Tariff bill passed last week by the House was take up, amended, passed and returned to the House. We give the amended bill in full elsewhere. An effort was made to consider the bill for the admission of Nebraska, but the Civil Appropriation bill was taken up instead, and amended. During its discussion the Senate took a recess until 71 p. m. At the evening session an amendment to the bill proposed by Mr. 4. Nava 90 The Senate at 11:30 p. m. adjourned.

In the House a number of bills from the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Commerce were reported and acted upon. The House, in Committee of the Whole, then took up the Deficiency bill, and various sections were considered The Speaker laid before the House a message from the Presi dent relative to the joint resolution declaring the State of Tennessee restored to her former relations to the Union. On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Reconstruction Committee was discharged from further consideration of the credentials of the members from Tennessee, and the same was referred to the Committee on Elections. The Conference Committee's report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to A bill was reported from the Committee on Claims, authorizing the payment of the rewards offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis and the assassins of President Lincoln, read twice, and postponed until to day. The Committee on Elections reported favorably in the matter of the credentials of the Tennessee lelegation, and, on motion, the delegates were sworn in. The National Currency act was taken up, and, pending its consideration, the House took a recess until 75 p.m. At the evening session the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

Thomas F. Corry, clerk at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, was shot on Monday by a lawyer of that city named J. C. Healy. Corry died yesterday morning.

A large public meeting was held at Charleston, S. C., on

Monday evening, and delegates chosen to the State Conven-tion, which is to select delegates to the Philadelphia Conven Resolutions indorsing the policy of President Johnson A Radical Convention was held at Sedalis, Mo., vesterday.

for the nomination of a candidate for Congress. The Convention was very large and enthusiastic. Joseph W. McClurg was nominated for reelection by acclamation. There were nine cases of Asiatic cholera reported to the

have, as yet, proved fatal. Four cases were reported yester. day, but no deaths had occurred up to 2 p. m. At the Saratoga races yesterday, the Travers stake for bree-year olds. It miles, was won by Mr. Alexander's colt Merril-time, 329. The second race of two-mile heats was won

Board of Health in Philadelphia on Monday, none of weigh

easily by Mr. Buford's Onward-time, 3:48; and 3:49). A riot between whites and negroes, occasioned by a railroad conductor attempting to cut a button off a negro's coat, ecurred at Columbus, Kentucky, on Saturday. our negroes were killed, and several whites are missing.

Judge Stansbury, the newly-appointed Attorney-General, was sworn into office yesterday and subsequently attended a

Capt. Bryant, editor of The Loyal Georgian, arrived in Washington yesterday, bearing credentials from the Colored Convention at Augusta acquitting him of all charges preferred

NEW-YORK CITY.

The number of deaths in this city last week, as already reported, was 1,362 of which 545 were from symotic diseases. The number of deaths in Brooklyn during the week was 419, of which 60 week from other symotic

The Chamber of Commerce Portland Relief Committee held a final meeting yesterday, at which a grand total of \$101,740 56 was acknowledged. The committee to soficit aid from the banks reported the collection of \$16,300. The Mayor has also received \$2,612 89.

horizing the publication of the proceedings of the Board in The Citizen was adopted. After the transaction of routine business the Board adjourned until Tuesday, August 7,

Cathy Gallen (previously reported as Kate Kleener), the Leonard st., on Monday, died at the New-York Hospital

in Leonard-st. on Monday, circl at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning from the effect of her injuries.

The Hughes bounty ease was continued before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. The argument was upon legal points involved in the ease, and, at its conclusion, the Commissioner took is papers and announced that he would render a decistor of the contract of the took " Tuesday next. The case of Henry Helmes, the coun esterday. Minnie Langton's testimony was resumed, and at its conclusion the case was again adjourned until to-day There were seven new cases of cholera reported in this city esterday. Since the closing of last week's mortuary report on Saturday, 11 deaths have occurred from cholera, as took place during the whole of last week.

Judge Brady yesterday granted an injunction restraining the Board of Health from interfering with the businesss of alaughtering animals in Brooklyn.

One of the liquor cases in which a temporary injunction had been oblained, was to have been resumed before Judge Mc-Cunn yesterday. The Judge announced that his opinion coinelded with that of Judge Cardozo, and that he should follow the law as expounded by him. On its being suggested that the case differed somewhat from that presented before Judge Cardozo, Judgo McCunn agreed to hear the argument the on Tuesday next.

Gold sold as high as 152, and closed at 150; yesterday. The second parket is duli, and the transactions limited. In railroad bonds a small nainess. Bank shares were more active at firmer rates. In the mis-clianeous shares little was done. Railway shares show a recovercom the small panic of Monday afternoon, and are fairly stoudy at

After the call prices were steady. Exchange is not
tes favor the buyer. Money is very abundant at low

ites. Among brokers the rates are 5@6 per cent. In commercial

The Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. Riddle (Copperhead) of Delaware, voted, without calling the Yeas and Nays, to raise the pay of Members of Congress to \$5,000 per session, and cut down the Mileage to 20 cents per mile, but let the present Mileage be paid to the end of the present Congress!

We most respectfully ask the People to scrutinize the vote of the House on this measure and do as they think proper about reëlecting those who favor it. If it should pass without a call of the Yeas and Nays, hold every Member responsible for it who cannot prove that he did his best to have the Yeas and Nays called and to defeat it.

The Legislature of Tennessee has expelled its six absconding members, and we believe there is still a

Mr. Doolittle has written a circulating letter praising his call for the Philadelphia Convention, and thanking "Almighty God"-two things which, we submit, do not agree.

The House yesterday passed a number of important bills reported from the Committee on Commerce and the Judiciary Committee. The Deficiency bill was considered, and a great deal of work done in a very

among the captors of Jeff. Davis, under the proclamation of Mr. Johnson charging him with inciting the assassination.

President Johnson has affixed his signature to the joint resolve whereby Tennessee is recognized as having qualified herself to be again represented in Congress. The President uses some unwise and inappropriate words on the occasion; but no matter. We are glad he has affixed his signature to the measure, so that the loval representatives of Tennessee may now be admitted to seats in Congress.

A number of dispatches from Commodore Rogers to the Navy Department are printed in another column. In reply to Mr. Layard's speech in the House of Commons, Commodore Rogers positively asserts that the British Admiral refused to join him in opposing the bombardment of Valparaiso. The other dispatches oncern the voyage of the monitor Monadnock from Philadelphia to San Francisco, and show that such iron-clads are perfectly seaworthy, and could cruise alone, with entire safety, to any part of the world.

Judge B. R. Curtis, who is held in honorable re membrance as a Jestice of the Supreme Court who dissented from the Dred Scott decision of Judge Taney, has not increased his reputation by his letter in approval of the Philadelphia August Convention. His argument to show that the Southern States are as absolutely in the Union as they were before they rebelled, is not new, and has often been answered. Speaking of the Convention, Judge Curtis says: "If will elevate itself above sectional passions, ignore all party schemes, despise the sordid and party scramble for offices," etc., it will be a benefit to the country. But it is that wretched If which makes the people smile.

Judge Brady, of the Court of Common Pleas, has made a third raid upon the public health. His latest judicial order restrains the Board of Health from interference in any way with the business of slaughtering animals in Brooklyn. The Judge will declare that he is bound to vindicate the law, as he chooses to see it: the Board of Health affirm that they have the law on their side; and the pestilence now threatening Brooklyn has no doubt a law of its own. The defense of rum by our city judges has, on certain principles of legal constriling, ended in war on the public health. The public must be the judge of the sort of justice which protects the grog-shop and the slaughterhouse, rum and disease, with equal grace and favor. The death-rate for the last week may supply the com-

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The death record for the past week in New-York is greater than has ever been known in this city in a like period. The tables presented by the Health Registrar, side by side with a comparison of the population of the different districts, are strongly suggestive and even startling. One hundred and fiftyone deaths occurred in one ward, and 1,362 in the entire city during the time named. The deaths at the hospitals and kindred institutions were 150, fact from which it is not hard to extract meaning. The city's mortality in the previous week reached a number as high as 827, or nearly double the number of the week before. This gathering and accelerating rate of deaths has not abated or diminished, for the latest statistics show tre alarming increase of over 500, exclusive of the morality in Brooklyn, which amounted to 419. Thus in the two cities in one week occurred 1,781 deaths.

At any time these facts would be sufficient to excite some small senount of apprehension. It is the case specially now when a peculiar complexion of cirumstances has impossed the most intelligent with the probability of a mo. dreadful visitation than any of the usual registered arrivas of disease during the Summer season. Taking up ten statistics as they stand, it will seem to many at first glance that there is no other ground for alarm than an uscommon num ber of deaths from the usual variety of causes. Cholera has carried off only 11 victims in New-York, and 22 in Brooklyn, and perhaps those soothsayers who have treated all sanitary warning with bold flippain. The said of the same this away into diarrhea. It matters not at present what disease of late has afflicted so many of the homes of the poor. There are enough deaths by the causes kindred to cholera to show that the city is entertaining in some sort an unusual, if not extraordiand Brooklyn last week, by the milder forms of cholera, exclusive of cholera proper, were over 400. Does it need to lated what conditions of the public health, and what number of victims from one monitory cause, are necessary to invite and summon the last and worst visitor? Are we to fear that as a certain hight of temperature is followed by numberless sun-strokes, so there is a measure which marks the cholera point, and that when too great a number of deaths occur from causes similar and kindred?

Nothing has yet happened, let us trust, to cause nore than a wholesome apprehension, and a consequent effort to prevent the approach of the evil most feared, which, whether its actual advent in force be really probable or not, never more seriously appeared to threaten us. We have cholera already with us; and the unprecedented stride of death in one week shows us what men in reason may expect without at once expecting the worst. In all these facts there is health to work while there is time, and for all citizens to aid them by every means in their power.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Mr. Garrison began responsible life as a printer, but oon became an editor, and a very good one. We read carefully and admiringly his Vermont Banner, oublished in 1825, when he was but 23 years old; and e are confident that the capacity therein evinced would have insured him a generous competence had he continued the editor of an anti-Jackson newspader. His talent, industry, rigid temperance, and free dom from all expensive habits but benevolence, rendered this morally certain.

He chose, however, to consecrate all he had and was to a single object—the overthrow of American Slavery. Entering upon this work when every powerful influence in the country was bitterly hostile to it -when to be an Abolitionist was to be alike hated and despised by all that was honored by Commerce or Law, Church or State, and when there seemed no prospect that this country would see the giant wrong dighted-Mr. Garrison evinced a devotion, fearlessand genuine philanthropy, rarely equaled and leathed by excelled. Standing aloof from all partic, loathed by the wealthy and hounded by the more likely to die ignominio og and be buried in a ditch than to witness site downfall of American

Yet he has lived to see it; and now, at 61 years of age, though poor and in bad health, he enjoys the proud satisfaction of looking back on a life well spent. He purposes to write a history of the Anti-Slavery movement, but is not now able to commence it.

A number of prominent citizens of several States, agreeing in a hearty appreciation of Mr. Garrison's labors and services to mankind, have resolved to raise by voluntary subscription a sum sufficient to free his old age from the shadow of want. Their appeal will be found in another column, and we bespeak for it the consideration of those able and willing to contribute to its object.

capture of the assassins. It also distributes \$100,000 able measure has seldom been adopted. The day whereon elections of Senators must be made is now fixed by law, and is uniform throughout the Union. The vote Houses are found to disagree in their choice, then they must meet in joint ballot; and a majority of the whole number voting is there required to choose. It is no longer allowable to choose Senators two or three terms ahead, as might hitherto have been done. A choice cannot be prevented by a minority as it persistently was in this State in 1839, when the Democrats, baving a majority in the Senate, but not in joint ballot, con spired not to make any choice in the Senate, so that they might prevent a joint ballot and an election There can be no more elections by a minority as the Senate set aside in the case of Mr. Stockton of New-Jersey. In short, this is an excellent measure, with no conceivable party bias; and we heartly thank Mr.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

Clark of N. H. for introducing it.

In The Charleston Leader, an organ of the colored people, we find "A Cali for a Convention of the Colored People of the thirty-six States." The call sets forth fairly that the colored men of the land are "taxed without representation" (so complain the ex-Rebels who have control of the "late insurgent States") and " are amenable to law without having any voice in the making of laws." In like manner omplain the reconstructed whites, who protest great hardship in not being admitted to Congress, and yet treat 4,000,000 of disfranchised people to oppressive and sometimes malignant laws not of their own mak-

For a Convention of ex-Rebels, Copperheads and supporters of the President's pro-Rebel policy, to asmble in Philadelphia, some reason may be found in the blunders of worn-out statesmanship and in the depravity of politics. That the white loyal Unionists of the South, with Hamilton, Botts, Underwood, and Gantt at their head, should be anxious to offset the Secessionist uprising by a reënforcement of Union men o the side of Freedom and common sense, is rational and needful-we know nothing more necessary to the cause of union in the South. But neither of these party movements have so great a claim in reason and justice for a hearing before the land-a claim founded deep down in long suffering and conviction-as the loyal black millions of the South. Why should they not be heard as well as Rebels, as well even as loyal white Southern Unionists, Hamilton, Underwood, Botts and the rest. Is any council of the nation, in committee of the whole, perfect which counts out 4,000,000 of laboring and law-abiding people? Before what bar of the nation should unrepentant and avowed Secessionists ring their angry challenge, while to loyal men, white or black, is turned a deaf

The cause of the colored people is in their own hands chiefly. Let them rest assured that the nation which forgives a traitor cannot afford to spurn its friend, and that if it can listen to a Convention of Disloyalists, it has open ear for one of colored men. Even prejudice may forgive the black man his skin when he asserts his loyalty and manhood. There is room for a third Convention in the field, and the moment is propitions.

SPOT THEM!

The Montgomery Mail (late Rebel, now Johnson) alls loudly for the prescription of the Federal officeholders in that State, because they do not support the Randall-Niblack Convention. It says:

Randall-Niblack Convention. It says:

"It is proper that all gentlemen who hold offices from the President should come out and declare themselves in favor of the National Union Convention. It has been thought proper at Washington to address letters to members of the Cabinet asking them to define their postion, and the result has been that the Jacobinality Speed and Dennison have been counciled to acknowledge themselves enemies to the Union under the present Constitution. If it was thought proper to ask office holders of the highest grade at Washington to show their hands, how much more proper it will be to demand of the office holders in the Southern States to place themselves fairly and squarely on the record, either for the National Union with the safeguards of the Constitution, or for a divided Union with anarchy. As tending to confirm the unpleasant rumors which have distressed the President we are sorry to see that the calls for District Conventions in Aisbann for the purpose of sending delegates to Philadelphia in Angust have not received the signature of a single Federal office holder in the State.

"We are satisfied that this omission of a plain duty of gratitude and respect has arisen from inadvertance, a most unfortunate inadvertance, but one which should be immediately corrected. We are satisfied also that so soon as the matter is brough ", "he is discussed by the Marshal, the District Condeth, 1962".

"The arise and the present to participate in Mexical Union platform. In the meantime, it would be well for them to write to Senator Doolittle and disabase has mind of any false impressions.

"Delay is dangerous. If these gentlemen wait, for the pur-

"Delay is dangerous. If these gentlemen wait, for the pur-

THE THEORY OF THE CAMPAIGN IN EUROPE.

The present campaign in Bohemia and Saxony will bereafter deservedly be ranked among the boldest in its conception, and most rapid in its execution, of any mentioned in history. Until the details of the moveian success to the mechanical improvements in their fire-arms. Without pronouncing an opinion as to the merits of the steel cannon or "needle-guns" of the Prussians, we venture to assert that any fancled superiority of these arms to those of the Austrians, is an uadequate cause to account for the complete rout of cannot be stricken to the ground in twenty days, by an injunction for those who have charge of the city's an adversary that cannot possibly muster 500,000 Can he do nothing? Take the recent gigantic gas errors, and grossly violated the well-established rules

wound in the hand; a battle lost in the Valley of the in the campaigns of 1805 and 1809. In each of these, the Austrians were victorious in Italy; but the success of their adversaries in the Valley of the Danube compelled them to abandon their conquests in Italy to mite their forces for the defense of their capital. remain of the opinion that the strength of the Austrian army in Bohemia has been over-essenated; its numbers were not so great as star-a, and it consisted in part of Italians, who woe but little to be relied on.
The best troops are sent to Italy. The Austrians apparently would that Prussia would hesitate to attack wowhole German Confederacy; and, if so, they but little to be relied on tack ... whole German Confederacy; and, if so, they armed a very inaccurate opinion of Bismark's character. It seems that but two courses were open to that stern diplomatist: boldly to attack, or to retire at once and forever to private life. Could there be any doubt as to which of the two he would choose

The wisest course for the Austrians would have been to have made peace with Italy, yielding Venetia for a compensation, and to have concentrated all of ber available forces in Bohemia. This, however, could hardly be expected of an aristocracy like that of Vierna. Failing to do this, the army in Italy should have been reduced to the lowest possible strength, ay 125,000. This force would have been sufficient to have held the famous Quadrilateral against the attacks of Victor Emanuel. The rest of the Italian army should have been held in reserve along the read to Vienna, so as to have been thrown either into Ialy or Bohemia, as circumstances might require. Moden armies are so huge, and the amount of materals required for their supply so great, that it is imposible to supply their daily consumption of

Benedek had to rely on railroads for his supplies. All of his movements had to be subordinate to his holding command of them; these once lost, must be an open one. A majority vote in either branch | his army was destroyed. There are two lines of railroad of the Legislature is requisite to a choice; if the two from Prague, the capital of Bohemia, to Vienna; first, that via Pardubitz and Landskron, where it branches into two-one at Brunn, the other via Olmutz, uniting with the first at Lundenburg, from thence to Vienna. The command of this road was indispensable for the safety of Benedek's army. A branch of this road leads from Pardubitz to Koniggratz, Josephstadt and

Nachod, debouching upon the theater of the late battles. The second line goes first to Ratshino on the Danube, thence by the south bank of that river to Vienna. By ascending the Moldau to Budweis will be found a road that joins this last at Linz on the Danube. At Prague these unite and proceed along the banks of the Elbe to Dresden. This last point is connected by a road via Bautzen and Gorlitz with Breslau, where it joins the great road from Berliu to A careful study of the position shows that Dresden was the objective both for the Austrians and the Prus-

sians; whichever first occupied it would acquire a

great advantage over his adversary. It was in the hands of the Saxons, allies of the Austrians, who should have strained every nerve to have held it. Why Benedek did not do so cannot at present be known. If he felt strong enough to invade Silesia, he certainly could defend Dresden. It may be that he feared the Army of Silesia advancing and seizing the railroad to Vienna; and if this be true his army must have been too weak, and should have been reënforced from Italy. Until the occupation of Dresden, the two Prussian armies were acting on double exterior lines; that point secured, they could unite via the Dresmerit attention and sympathy. den and Breslau road. By holding Zittau, the Austrians still threatened to intercept that route at Gorlitz; but the Prussian victory at Zittau rendered their communications henceforth secure. The Prussian advance into Bohemia from both Saxony and Silesia was bold, well conceived, and skillfully executed, though at the first glance it would appear to be a violation of the maxim of war "never to et by double exterior line, your adversary having the interior line." This, however, was not the case. By means of the field telegraph, the armies were in constant communication with each other, so that it was impossible for Benedek to move in mass against either, without the other being informed of the movement; and a careful examination of the position shows he could not follow the retreat of one without exposing his line of communication to be seized by the other. The advances of the Army of Saxony, by way of Reichenberg upon Turnau and Munchengratz, and that of Silesia from Schweidnitz upon Trautenau were well combined and strictly in conformity with the laws of strategy. It is true that Gitschin, their point of junction, was in the hands of their adversary, but the constant communication by means of the field telegraph made the armies one. It was the advance of the Army of Silesia upon the right flank and rear of the Austrians that secured the Prussians the victory at Sadowa. That much was expected from the Austrians is certain; that these expectations have been disappointed cannot be denied.

Before condemning Benedek, however, all the circumstances should be known. Austria's resources are not yet exhausted; the yielding of Venetia renders disposable her best army. Prussia will hardly dare to advance immediately upon Vienna. Her next objective will be the army of the Confederates at Frankfort. That army, it seems to us, should at once fall back on Warzburg, and, if necessary, abandon all of the territory of the Confederacy to unite with the Austrians in the strongly fortified positions of Passan and Linz on the Danube. What Austria requires is time to concentrate her resources. What Prussia should do is to act promptly and decisively so as to defeat the army of the Confederates at Frankfort, for upon the defeat of that army will depend the permanent triumph of Prussia.

The Tariff Bill was yesterday amended in the Senate and returned to the House, so that it has only s few stages more to pass before it enters into the law of the land. As was expected, the tobacco manufacturing interest obtained its demand in the protective tariff imposed on imported tobacco. Those members of the House who have urged this protection, in behalf of the tobacco-growing States, will be when interests her us hope, to return the favor, claim equal cherishing at least. 100 country at large fishing bounties, set forth with a fair proviso in the bill as it goes to the House, meets our hearty app. as a step toward common-sense and an ordinary economy. The bill is not what we wanted; it is merely a few crumbs from a very necessary loaf. We accept it thankfully, and rejoice that Congress has done little, instead of as we feared, doing nothing.

The Editor of The Citizen appears in our columns ments become fully known, it will be impossible to this morning in vindication of Corporation Counsel form a correct estimate of its merits, or to assign its

O'Gorman in the matter of the renewed lease of the Fernando Wood at the increased and exorbitant rent of \$18,000 per annum. We can attention to this statement, and ask our readers to accent its averments, so far as they affect Mr. O'Gorman, in correction (or confirmation) of our own. And now we ask Mr. O'Gorman in all earnestness

what he proposes to do in justification of the course the latter. A monarchy which, including the forces of those citizens who, profoundly detesting his politics. of its allies, can bring 1,000,000 men into the field, supported him because he was presented by the organization of citizens pledged to Municipal Reform? men in arms, without its having committed great robbery for example. Here are not less than two millions of dollars plundered from our tax-payers in order to pit \$200,000 or so into the pockets of "the The determining cause of the Prussian success is Ring." It we call on the District-Attorney, he will the great error of the Austrians in concentrating too answer, " scan do nothing unless upon information large an army in Italy, instead of Bohemia. An duly and legally preferred." Who is to give him this Austrian defeat in Italy is for that Empire only a information? Why not the Corporation Counsel, whom the City pays so generously for guarding her Danube is a stab in the heart. This was freely shown | legal rights? Mr. O'Gorman will you give the publie some evidence of your firm resolve to stand by the tax-pavers against the plunderers !

A meeting of certain office-holders of our City and vicinity "at the parlors of Mr. Weed in the Astor House," is reported in The Express, which gives the conclusion thus.

"After some further disagnsion, it was agreed that the eading Conservative Republicans, including the Federal effect holders, should meet in Saratoga, to take steps, if leemed necessary, to elect designates to the Philadelphia -It is not added that any decised influence over

the Stock market was exerted by this gathering.

The Richmond Whig-which has not been openly Rebel since Gen. Weitzel's soldiers raised the Union flag over all that the Confederates had left unburned of the Confederate capital-says:

"We do not know a newspaper in the whole North (THE THEUNE editor is hware of it) that would sooner feel the vengeance of mob violence, if its party were to inaugurate civil war at the North, that THE THEUNE. Its safety and that of its whole editorial staff depends upon the preservation of the public peace. If civil convulsion shall follow upon Radical measures, farewell to THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE and the Philosopher who conducts it."

-We respectfully remind The Whig that the little came which so delights it has already been played out. The Whig's sort of people made a desperate effort, more than three years ago, to burn the establishment and murder the Editor of THE TRIBUNE. They chose their own time, and chose it well. The Governor of our State was their "friend." Our organized Militia was away in Pennsylvania, helping to defend that State against the bayonets of The Whig's armed compatriots. The Draft, rendered About \$300,000 in gold dust reached St. About \$300,000 in gold dust reached St. Joseph yesters uting the rewards offered by the Government for the U.S. Senators. A more necessary and unexception- the Molau and the noted river Elbe; consequently. necessary by the Rebellion, was used by the Northern

was in pelled by a more demoniac spirit, and never can rally a stronger force, than it did in July, 1963. Mr. Whig ! come on with your bears! We despise and defy them!

A CASE IN POINT. We are obliged to say for the thousandth time that

truth is stranger than fiction. The readers of Mrs. Stowe and of Victor Hugo possibly never read a more piteous and appealing chapter than is contained in the bare evidence in the case of a female Thenardier named Mrs. Abrahams, now undergoing investigation in Richmond. We have given this report space be cause we regard its subject as one of those phenomena which prove certain rules in human nature and society. It will refresh the consciences of those who are ready to believe that masters have ceased to be cruel, and that the Freedmen's Bureau is out of place, while it will not shake the charity of those who are unwilling to hold communities entirely responsible for all the crimes committed in the name of Slavery and of barbarism. This woman seems to be an exceptional fiend in a state of society, which arbitrarily made such frightful exceptions as hers only too common. While a murdered freedman is a common case, and while the story of a woman who was beaten so unmercifully with every cruel weapon, who was bucked and gagged, maimed, burned, and blinded; while tales such as these are still in our ears, we are curiously tempted to inquire what array of dark facts must underlie the terrible revelation on the social surface. That inquiry we are not about to dwell upon. We begonly attention to the case of a simple, woeful woman, who, along with her children, endured something more painful than death because she was black. Under any circumstances, it would

The Richmond Whig assumes that there must be something in Mr. Henry J. Raymond's "awful disclosures" of a Radical conspiracy to inaugurate a fresh rebellion, because THE TRIBUNE has not contradicted them. We beg The Whig to understand that we have better use for our columns than to devote them to denials of the truth of Mr. Raymond's inventions. The Whig must have noted that the grossest imputations on ourselves which from time to time appear in The Times usually pass unnoticed: how, then, can it infer that other imputations are true, merely because we leave them to go the way of all fabrications?

If any one needs the assurance that "the Radicals" have no idea of engaging in a rebellion, then we solemnly assure him that they have never thought of such a thing. There has been some apprehension of an attempt, backed by the President, to thrust ex-Rebels into Congress by force, in defiance of the laws of the land; and some thought has been given to the proper means of resisting such gross usurpation, should it be attempted-as we have no fear that it will be: That is the foundation-and all the foundation-of Mr. Raymond's preposterous Roorback.

The New-Orleans Tribune is authority for the state ment that there are seven thousand negroes in that city who fill responsible positions, their united incomes amounting to \$20,000 per day. At this figure, we presume no one would deny them a right to vote on the mercenary basis, along with the ex-Rebel who does not earn quite so much, and the poor whites whe have not sense enough to do it. These colored people are, as a class, as orderly and self-respecting as any white class of the kind in the South. The Tribune, which is printed in French and English, is their organ.

The Hon. James S. Pike, late Minister to Holland, resigned his post and came home a month or two since. He had served ably, faithfully, and till he was satis fied with office and anxious to be once more a private citizen. If he has written any letter expressing ad miration of the President's restoration policy, we have not heard of it. He surely has not written any such to Gov. Seward or it would have been given to the public.

National Testimonial to William Lloyd Garrison.

The accomplishment of the great work of emancipation in the United States directs our minds to the duty of some fit public recognition of the man who must in all future time be regarded as its visible leader.

William Lloyd Garrison, then in the twenty-sixth year of his age, established The Liberator newspaper in 1831; and thenceforward devoted his abilities and his career to the promotion of "immediate and unconditional emancipation." lapse of 35 years of the most exacting labor, of controversy, peril, and misconception, he has been permitted to see the object gained to which he at first, almost alone, consecrated his life. The generation which immediately The avecant generation sees in him the bold and honest reformer, the man of original, self poised, heroic will, aspired by a vision of universal justice, made actual in the inspired by a vision of universal justice, made actual in the practice of autions; who, daring to attack without reserve the worst and most powerful oppression of his country and his time, has outlived the Giant Wrong he assailed, and has triumbed over the applicative by which it was maintained. In this difficult and perilons work, his labors have been so exclusively directed to the single also of the overthrow of American Slavery, and so absorbing and severe, that, with abilities capable of winning fortune as well as reputation, he is now, in respect to worldly honors and condiments, as he was at the commencement of his career.

We ask simply to arrest the attention of the American people to the obligations they owe to this American.

Although he contended for the rights of human nature—and thus, in a degree, made mankind his constituency—yet here was the field of his enterprise, and over was the lind to be im-

He was the accesse of no private interest, he was the rep-sentative of no sect or party, with no hope of worldly profit resentative of no sect or party, with no loop of worldly profit to be reaped from the measures and principles be urged, he was the consplication, the acknowledged, the prophetic leader of the movement in behalf of the American SI we have consummated by the Edict of Universal Emancipation.

It cannot mar the dignity of his position as a man of honest, intellectual, and moral independence, to receive a substantial testimonial of the good-will and grateful respect of his friends and countrymen; nor can it be more than an homorable recognition on the part of the uncounted multitudes of all parties and sections who must confess themselves to have become his debtors—to give to him such a testimonial, and to make it substantial.

stantial. We the undersigned, do therefore invite all people who rejoice in the destruction of Sirvery, in the reëstablishment of
the Union on the basis of Universal Freedom, who appreciate
his past service in the cause of Liberty, and the dignity and
judgment with which he has accepted and interpreted the
more recent events of public history, to unite with us in presenting a national testimonial, of not less than Fifty Thousand
Dellars, to our countryman—William Lloyd Garrison.

April 25, 1866.

April 25, 1868.

ALEX H. BULLOCK, H. B. ANTHONY.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, FRANCIS C. BARLOW, WM. D. KELLEY,

LOIS W. FORNEY, PRANCIS C. BARLOW, W. W. W. PORNEY, WM. C. BRYANT, JOHN W. PORNEY, JACK N. S. SHULIZE, JOSEPH HARRISON, CHARGE W. BLUNT, E. W. CLARK, W. PROMPS. GEO, T. BIGELOW HENRY WILSON, JOHN B. ALLEY, CHARLES BUTLER. HORACE GROOM NATL P. BANKS,
GEO. S. BOUTWILL,
THOS. D. ELIOT,
S. HOOFER
ALEX, H. RICE,
J. M. FORBES,
JOHN G. PALFREY,
R. W. ENERSON,
D. D. T. MARSBALL,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
GEORGE C. WARID,
S. L. BAOON,
J. D. T. MARSBALL,
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
GEORGE W. CULTIB,
R. LOWELL,
SNICAR TOURSEY. R. W. EMPISON. D. D. T. MAISSHALL, J. M. ASHLEY, JOHN G. WHITTHER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, J. A. GARFIELD, H. W. LOSGIFILLOW, RUSH C. HAWKINS, Z. CHANDLER, J. R. LOWELL, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, J. M. HOWARD, CHAS, E. NORIOS, STIPHERS HYATE, E. R. WASHBURNE, JAMES SPEED, JAMES MCKARE, C. G. HAMMOND, SAUGH FESSENDEN, F. LAW OLMSTED, JAMES W. GRIMPS, I. WASHBURN, M. SUDKEY H. GAY. THOO O. HOWE, W. P. FESSENDEN, THEODORE TILLON, J. B. HENDERSON, DANKEL CLARK. EDWIS L. GORKIN, S. C. POMEROY, LUNG P. POLAND, GERRIT SMITH, JAMES W. NYS, JAMES W. NYS, J. RUCKINGHAM SAMUEL J. MAY. JOHN CONNESS. L. F. S. F. SER, C. R. SEDOWER, G. CO. H. WILLIAMS, M. S. C. POMEROY, LUNG P. POLAND, GERRIT SMITH, JAMES W. NYS, J. RUCKINGHAM SAMUEL J. MAY. JOHN CONNESS. L. F. S. F. SER, C. R. SEDOWER, G. CO. H. WILLIAMS, M. S. C. POMEROY, LUNG P. POLAND, GERRIT SMITH, JAMES W. NYS, J. R. RUCKINGHAM SAMUEL J. MAY. JAMES W. NYS, J. S. S. SER, C. R. SEDOWER, G. CO. H. WILLIAMS, M. S. C. POMEROY, LUNG P. POLAND, GERRIT SMITH, JAMES W. NYS, J. S. S. SER, J. M. R. GARTISON, M. S. C. POMEROY, LUNG P. POLAND, G. R. S. P. GARTISON, M. S. C. POMEROY, LUNG P. POLAND, G. R. S. P. C. R. SEDOWER, G. C. H. WILLIAMS, M. S. C. POMEROY, LUNG P. POLAND, G. R. S. P. GARTISON, M. S. C. POMEROY, LUNG P. POLAND, G. R. S. P. C. R. S. P. S.